

The China Mail.

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號五廿月七年六十九百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

日五十月六年申丙

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

OUR JOURNAL DEPARTMENT
HAVING been REPLEN-
ISHED with a large as-
ortment of the latest FOREIGN
and AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
we are prepared to execute
orders for FANCY WORK with
neatness and dispatch, and at
very moderate rates.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

GOLD MEDALS, PARIS 1875 & 1889

JOSEPH
GILLOTTE'S
PENS.
Of Highest Quality, & Having Greatest
Durability and Purity.
CHICAGO.
The only Award, Chicago, 1889.
NUMBERS FOR SALE BY HANDELMAN,
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The work of laying the submarine cable between Oahu and Fanning was commenced at the Japanese end on 18th July.

A rupture has arisen between the Japanese Imperial Household (who are among the largest shareholders) and the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in regard to the recent increase of capital.

To-day is the second anniversary of the sinking of the *Kowshing* off the coast of Corea, the first blow struck in the China-Japan war. And no compensation has yet been paid to the sufferers!

VESSELS AT THE DOCKS.—At Keeloo: *Activ*, Reina Cristina, Evandale, Zafiro, Strathallan, Piccolo.

Cornopidan—Wandering Jew, Sabine Rickman.

Aberdeen—(none).

On Sunday morning, between 9 and 10.30 o'clock, the steam-launch *Daypring*, carrying the Bethel flag, will call alongside any vessel heaving the answering pennant, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's (Sonsen's) Church, returning about 12.30.

As we anticipated Japanese officialdom is about to profit from the recent disaster on the north-east coast. On the 16th July, the Imperial sanction was given to the disbursement of 19,000 yen out of the second reserve fund in the national treasury, for the travelling expenses of the officials sent to the district devastated by the tidal wave, and to defray the cost of forwarding relief, &c.

You are very wise, Mr. Editor (writes 'The Moralist' in the *Strait Times*), in the view you take of the Hongkong Reform agitation, and of Mr. Chamberlain's recent despatch thereon. There has been too much agitation of late years in the Straits Settlements and in Hongkong. What business has the fluctuating Englishman to worry around in a political agitation? Britishers don't come out here until they are men grown, and their ambition is to go away as soon as they can possibly manage it, and they have no permanent interest in the soil. The manner in which Lord Ripon's despatch dealt with the Hongkong petition was exceedingly good.

THE 'Weekly Telegraph' writes to the *Singapore Free Press*:—If Hongkong is sensible it will take Mr. Chamberlain's concessions, which amount in sum to no little, as a payment on account. But at the same time it should chuck grandiose ideas and stick to actual business. Let Hongkong ask for a course at a time and not for a whole menu too big for its digestion. The Municipality lay is the trump card. When the Hongkong Government is relieved of those Municipal duties it succeeds so brilliantly in mismanaging it, will be the better able to turn to its own proper job. Hongkong will kill two birds with one stone in the establishment of the Municipal administration. The town will be better looked after, and the Government, being rid of mere parish work, will thus reform itself and rise in dignity. It is half a century at present.

With a typhoon threatening, the attendance at Wirth's Circus last night was not so large as on the opening night, but nevertheless the circus was well filled, and the spectators showed their appreciation of the various animals by frequent rounds of hearty applause. To-night, the same attractive programme will be presented, and on Monday evening there will be a complete change. Every comfort is provided for the patrons of the Circus, including a liberal supply of fans. The Circus has had an enthusiastic reception wherever it has appeared. In New Caledonia and Noumea, in the Samoa and Fiji Islands, in Honolulu and the adjacent islands (where a show of any kind had never been seen for over a decade), and in Japan and Shanghai the tent has been crowded night after night. There is no reason why it should not be the same in Hongkong.

At the Magistrate's court, this morning, before Commissioner Hastings, Mr. Ardesir Benjamine, charged a market cozie employed at the Hotel with stealing 885. Mr. Benjamine said yesterday morning, he had gone upstairs for a bath. He left the key of the safe on the desk in the office. The office boy was in charge of the office when he was away. On his return he went to the safe to open it with the key, and found that the safe was not locked, but that he had just found two dollar notes crumpled up as if they had been thrown back into the safe. On counting over the money, he missed \$50 out of an overplus which had amounted to \$900. The office boy had been seen to leave the office for a short time, and the market cozie was in the place when he left looking at some Chinese books on a table. Inspector Wichead said a thorough search had been made of the boy's quarters, but no trace of the money had been obtained. It seemed to him a curious thing that the thief should not have taken the whole of the money in the safe. The cozie-bore was a home character, and the Commissioner said he had often trusted him with \$40 and \$50, and had always found him to be a reliable character. The Magistrate said there was no evidence to support the charge. Anybody apparently could go into the office and take the money.

Lieutenant-General Digby Barker, G.B., accompanied by Mrs and Miss Barker, embarked with his personal staff in the steamer *Germania* on 24th June at Liverpool, to assume the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda.

We see from a Home paper that Mr. A. Michie has returned from South Africa, looking very well for his few months there. His place in South Africa as special correspondent of *The Times* is to be filled by Captain F. E. Younghusband, who has sent in his resignation to the Indian Government, and is now on his way to Africa.

The alterations in our Share List to-day are:—H.K. and Shanghai Bank, 188 per cent., premium—\$360 per share, sales and buyers; China Fire, 95½, sales; Hongkong Fire, 93½, sales and buyers; Douglas Steamships, 25½; Indo-China, 84; China Sugar, 81½; Lezon Sugar, 80; sellers; Punjonia, 81½, sales and buyers; Hongkong Hotels, 82½, buyers; Hongkong Electric, 86½, buyers; Green Island Cement, 81½, sales; Campbell Moore, 80, sales.

COMMISSIONER Hastings showed his decision in a case which came before him this morning at the Magistracy that he is determined to see the much-altered 'riches coolies' fairly treated. It is a well-known fact that the riches coolie is a difficult fellow to please in regard to payment of fare, but every fair-minded person must admit that under the circumstances revealed in the evidence in the case at the Magistracy the coolies were rather hardly used. It would appear that a clerk named Isaac Abraham Levi and his wife engaged one 'riches' with two coolies, on the evening of the 22nd July, to have a run down to Bay View. The evening was extremely warm and after their long race the coolies were somewhat exhausted. The couple, on arrival at Bay View, sat in the conveyance for a time, and afterwards stepped out handing ten cents to each of the coolies. Naturally, after such a long race in such warm weather, the coolies expected a larger fare and they followed the couple a short distance, and it was said, pulled the man's clothes to attract his attention. The man refused, however, to give a larger fare, and went and summoned the coolies for assault. After hearing the evidence at the Magistracy to-day, Commissioner Hastings, on the ground that no evidence was given of the assault, dismissed one of the coolies, and bound the other coolie on his own recognisance of five cents to keep the peace for a day.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.
[Supplied to 'The China Mail'.]
LONDON, July 23, 1896.
TURKEY AND GREECE.
Two Greek bands, totalling four hundred men, have entered Macedonia.

MATABELELAND.
Col. Laing's Column in the Matopos hills has been attacked by the insurgents whilst in laager. After a hot fight the Matabeles were defeated, losing ninety killed. The British loss in killed was four whites and twenty-five friendlyes.

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Honour J. W. Carrington, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.)
Saturday, July 23.

THE 'MARTHA' SHOOTING CASE.
The charge against Peter Gruenwald, second engineer of the German steamer *Martha*, of shooting and wounding a coolie named Li Ka Shum was again heard to-day. Hon. H. K. Pollock, Acting Attorney General, instructed by Mr. A. B. Johnston and Mr. K. W. Mounsey, conducted the case for the prosecution; Mr. J. F. Francis, Q.C., (instructed by Mr. F. L. Bowley), appeared for the defence.

Dr. Knappe, the German Consul, watched the proceedings.
The following were the special jurors:—Messrs J. W. R. Taylor, W. H. Potts, S. Hancock, H. N. Mody, A. O. Gourdin, T. Arnold, F. D. A. Goues.

The officers of the *Martha* having given evidence for the defence.
Mr. Francis, in addressing the jury for the defence, stated at first that the law of the case. Any man who appeared to be in eminent danger had not a right to defend himself or might be defended by his servant, but a stranger unconnected with the other party was justified in interfering if he could preserve life and prevent crime or murder being committed. The urgent necessity of the case as it presented itself to the defendant justified the conduct of the defendant. Seeing it was impossible for his comrade to gain his release by their own physical force he got the revolver and came forward and fired. The first four shots were fired for the purpose of inducing these coolies to give up the struggle. If he had aimed deliberately at the coolies the whole of the shot would have taken effect, but they had it from the defendant that he fired the first four shots away from the crowd into the wings, and only when forced by the necessity of the case he fired two shots in amongst the crowd.

Mr. Pollock then addressed the jury, stating the defendant had given a different statement to the Police than that he had given the court.
The Chief Justice, in summing up, reminded the jury of the remarks of the Acting Attorney General as to dealing with the case entirely on the evidence and the pulling away from their minds all preconceptions of evidence they might have formed from reading the newspapers.
The jury then retired, and returned with a verdict of not guilty, by six to one. His Lordship said he did not think the jury had sufficient time to consider their verdict and asked them to again retire.
The Chief Justice, in summing up, said he was not disposed to satisfy the requirements of the law.
Mr. Pollock indicated that in view of the verdict of the jury, he did not propose to proceed with the case against the defendant, and he entered a plea of acquittal.
The case was then dismissed.

JAPAN TIDAL WAVE RELIEF FUND.
Subscriptions already acknowledged \$3,665.
Since received:—
\$3,715

THE TYPHOON.
The Hongkong Observatory issued the following:—
On the 24th at 4.0 p.m. Black South Cone hoisted. On the 25th at 11.20 a.m. The depression to the South of Hongkong appears to be shallow and almost stationary at present. The barometer has risen in Lazon and falls in the N part of the Furness Channel, elsewhere there is little change. Pressure remains about 0.2 inch below the normal in Hongkong. Forecast:—fresh or strong NE and E winds; squally and showery.
The depression to the SSW of Hongkong seems moving slowly westward.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.
That Dr. Marques is to be congratulated upon the numerous addresses and presentations which he has received of late. That it must be very trying, in this hot weather, to acknowledge them all in an adequate manner, and it may perhaps be unfair to criticise too closely.
That the worthy Doctor surely did not quite mean all he said the other day,—his feelings must have run away with his head when he spoke of 'the high morality' coming from the Far East.

That I have had reason more than once to be indignant at the derogatory way in which the great Confucius has often been spoken of by ignorant Europeans.
That it is however, rather strong language in an official direction, when we find Confucius spoken of as, not only a sublime genius, but 'the glory of mankind.'
That the great Sage has probably done much for China, but not so very much for mankind.
That the despatch just received from the Colonial Office, conveying the final decision of the Secretary of State regarding the Military Contribution, is a document which contains an enormous quantity of extraneous explanation.

That 'You people of Hongkong have to pay the amount fixed upon, and be hanged to you!' is the tone of the despatch.

That the laudable endeavour made by the Governor to back up the representations of the officials in this matter has utterly failed.
That when the War Office and the Colonial Office unite in saying they must have this amount of money, arguments are brushed aside with a contemptuous wave of the hand, and 'I regret I am unable to meet the views' is said.

That, after the late developments amongst our representative Councilors, no sane resident could possibly look for any united protest against any action on the part of the Colonial Office.

That the Hon. Mr. MacEwen, M.P., on the subject of constitutional reform is a confidential document.
That I assume the Senior Unofficial made some remarks either in favour or against, although not a line has as yet seen the light of day.

That the distinction drawn between 'public correspondence' and the other thing is put forward clearly money—only there should be nothing 'private and confidential' in connection with such matters if everything is straight and above-board, as it should be.

That Mr. Whitehead may be too persistent and not too ready to accept of a compromise, but the mode in which the Colonial Secretary now plays off the silent colleagues of the Hon. Thomas against inconvenient remarks shows how the wind blows.

That the supposed representation of the people in the Legislative Council is more of a free non than over it was; and I am afraid all the King's horses and all the King's men will never be able to put it together again.

That the remarks made by Mr. MacEwen to your interview, about the inevitable effect of the appointment of an official on the Executive Council, are sound, and indicate a wide knowledge of official methods.

That Mr. MacEwen no doubt realised to his mind the strenuous efforts made by the post-master of diplomacy, Sir George Bowen, when Governor of Hongkong, he tried to 'square' the unofficials by private interviews.

That I see Mr. MacEwen reiterates his old idea of a Military Governor, and perhaps he is not very far wrong.
That, as everyone outside the official class admits, this step ought to be accompanied and supplemented by the establishment of a Municipal Council.

That Mr. MacEwen's views about the purely British Chamber of Commerce are suggestive, although not new; but, if more spirit were shown into the working of the dead-and-alive China Association, the cosmopolitan nature of the Chamber would be a smaller matter than it is.

That the idea of a British Chairman for the Dock Company will, to some minds, be rather daring.
That Mr. MacEwen certainly gives one reason for the observance of the rule, but it strikes me as one which could be met when the necessity really arises.

That it should be remembered the Docks and material of the Dock Company are the property of the shareholders, and the Company are always prepared to repair and repair (even to build) ships of war of every nationality under the sun.
That, although one is not bound to agree with every suggestion or remark made by Mr. MacEwen, his comments upon public matters in this Colony will receive the fullest consideration by residents who have the welfare of the Colony at heart.

That it would be interesting to know whether the local Government, or its sub-department the Sanitary Board, has taken any steps to secure or manufacture the Plague serum of the Pasteur Institute said to have been made and successfully tried by Dr. Yersin.
That it would perhaps be too much to expect the Hongkong Government to make the serum itself, although the Plague has cost the Colony more than any other part in the Far East.
That I fear the Marine Lot-brokers are strongly in favour of a broader sidewalk being allowed for on the new 75-foot road to be formed by the new Reclamation.
That this would be a great convenience to the public, and would add materially to the appearance of the new road.
That the old matter of subsidiary charges is ever cropping up as a grievance, and the money-changers and shroffs naturally take this as a pretext for their charges of credit from the liquidation of the discredited Kwongtung banks.
That I hear one of our leading residents is engaged in a laudable effort to get the Hongkong small coin into circulation, and most residents will wish him every success.

BROVIE.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

The following report of the Board of Directors will be presented to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Office of the Company, on Friday, the 31st inst., at noon:—

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Report and Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last. After paying running expenses, salaries, pensions of insurance, repairs and all other out-goings, there remains, including \$5,064.36 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$143,302.02 in credit of Profit and Loss Account. From this amount the Directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 2% on Capital of \$2,866.04 be paid to Shareholders, and that the balance of \$140,435.98 be carried forward to New Account. Except on the Canton-Macao Line where they show a slight falling off, the earnings of the steamers compare favourably with those of the corresponding six months of last year, and the net result will no doubt be considered satisfactory. During the period under review the *Hunan* has undergone considerable repairs, the principal items being renewing of main deck plates and the changing of the main engine, besides the usual annual docking and overhaul. It has also been found necessary to order from England a new Starboard Paddle shaft for this steamer, which will have to be fitted at an early date. The *Fukien* was laid up for the customary annual docking and repairs, which, however, call for no special comment. The resolution to reduce the Capital of the Company from \$1,600,000 to \$1,200,000, referred to in the last report, has been carried into effect, the return of \$5 per share having been paid on all but 248 shares of the old Capital.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr. N. A. Siebs and the Honourable J. J. Bell-Irving retire from the Board of Directors by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The retiring Auditors, Messrs A. O'D. Gardin and F. Henderson, also offer themselves for re-election.

E. B. BELLIS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896.

The following is the profit and loss account:—

	June 30, 1896.	Dr.	Cr.
To Balance	\$ 5,064.36		
To Freight	1,234.56		
To Sundry	1,234.56		
To Interest	1,234.56		
To Dividends	1,234.56		
To Sundry	1,234.56		
To Balance	1,234.56		
Total	\$143,302.02		
By Freight	1,234.56		
By Sundry	1,234.56		
By Interest	1,234.56		
By Dividends	1,234.56		
By Sundry	1,234.56		
By Balance	1,234.56		
Total	\$143,302.02		

There is an obvious mistake in Reuter's cricket telegram to-day which would make out that Surrey has been playing two matches in the last week, and has won a brace of defeats. Surrey was engaged on the 25th and following days to play Middlesex, and we may take it this is the match which the Champion Club has lost, their first this season. For Surrey in the second match we should read Gloucestershire, which was to play Lancashire at Bristol on the same dates. *Pioneer*, June 27th.

The long-talked-of sale of the Sodo gold mine in the Japanese Imperial Household. The notification is to the effect that the Sodo gold and Ikuro silver mines and the Osaka smelting foundry will be sold together as one lot on October 21. Those who desire to continue the working of these industries must send in their bids on October 10. On obtaining tickets for inspecting the documents relating to the working of the mines, each person must deposit 10,000 yen as a guarantee of his good faith, and a further sum of 100,000 yen if he intends to tender. *Kobe Chronicle*.

Writing from Chungking, the correspondent of the *N. O. Daily News* says:—We have been addressed by hearing of the death of Miss Entwistle of magnificent snailpox. It seems there was no doctor at Minchow, only one other lady with her. She was of the Church Mission and had not been out many years. Now we hear of the two Doctors of the London Mission striking with typhus at Hankow, and of Dr. Turner as dead only four months after his arrival in China. It is so short a time since the hearts of all Hankow missionaries must have been wrung by the loss of that true friend and family man, Rev. David Hill, that we feel for them the more in this new trial.

The French Consul's Chancellor, M. Meisse, has no sooner arrived here from Peking (writes the Chungking correspondent) than he has been ordered to leave for Hongkong, and he is to leave for that port this week. It is to be seen after the recurrence? It seems the American Baptist Mission have never yet got their claims for compensation settled. There was some ready to receive the money when the American Consulate were here, and the Chinese agreed to pay it. Now they say it is a great deal too large, and want to make reductions after the Chinese fashion. Whether the Baptist Mission will have again to refer the matter to Peking is a matter of some doubt. And this after the American Commission has come and gone which was to have made foreigners more respected than ever before in this district. Also this seems very far from being the case.

The *Telegraph* correspondent of the *N. O. Daily News* touches a familiar characteristic of 'the dear Chinese,' in the following paragraph:—The past winter and spring have been the driest season 'in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.' Any shortages in the past have been more than made up by the rains of the last winter and spring. For three days and three nights, literally, it poured incessantly. Now the Canal, streams, and ponds are full to overflowing. There has been a perfect deluge. Not a few straw hats and walls have succumbed. But worse than all, (prophetic language!) the noble old ramparts, which it is said to have cost this unfortunate government 10,000,000, and was thrown up around the suburbs of the whole town to repel the Japanese, is in ruins. The rain has done what our stoutest defenders feared the quickening guns of the Japanese would do. It has done it in some respects. If the earthworks are gone, the survivors remain with the Japanese, the officials, the enterprising contractors, who made a sum out of the transaction, but put by against a rainy day. Moreover, the government does not seem to have any plan of a straight road to the fields for its peasant work.

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

Dr. RIEL POINTS OUT A DEFECT.

In his annual report for 1895, Dr. Riel, Inspector of Schools and Head of the Education Department, makes the following comments on the state of the education given in the schools of the Colony:—

The vast majority of the residents of this Colony being Chinese, and having neither domestically nor commercially any use or demand for any but a Chinese education, the nature of the education given in the majority of local schools is largely confined to the teaching of the Chinese classical language. This sort of teaching has considerable educational value, firstly, because it affords the medium of a dead language, so remote from the vernacular as Greek or Latin is from English, secondly, because the Chinese classics are powerful exponents of that which takes, in the shape of a Chinaman, the place of religion (as well as of a comparatively pure code of ethics), and thirdly, because Chinese teachers, nearly all of whom are of the highest type of their classics. This system of teaching, which by itself (as in the case of the Kiangnan Schools) limits the mental and moral vision to the horizon which confined the mind of Confucius, is a four centuries old system, and it is in this system that the growth of moral feeling and bonds the will into submission to everything non-Chinese, is in the case of our 100 Grant-in-Aid Schools, happily balanced by the teaching of Christianity and by the spirit of modern civilisation. Thus it is in this system that the growth of moral feeling and bonds the will into submission to everything non-Chinese, is in the case of our 100 Grant-in-Aid Schools, happily balanced by the teaching of Christianity and by the spirit of modern civilisation. Thus it is in this system that the growth of moral feeling and bonds the will into submission to everything non-Chinese, is in the case of our 100 Grant-in-Aid Schools, happily balanced by the teaching of Christianity and by the spirit of modern civilisation. 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		S.S. Foreman	September
			TO JAPAN.
But 18	Harmless to Animals.	S.S. General	August
But 19	Harmless to Animals.	S.S. Captain	September
But 19	Harmless to Animals.	S.S. Foreman	October
But 18	Harmless to Animals.	S.S. General	November
But 18	Harmless to Animals.	S.S. Captain	December
But 18	Harmless to Animals.	S.S. Foreman	January

[illegible]

